

## HORSTMAN'S DEFALCATION

Chief Clerk P. D. Money  
Order Dept. Short \$1333.77

DISCLOSED BY HIMSELF

His Accounts Were Found  
to Be Straight and Money  
to Make Good the Short-  
age Was on the Way to  
Phoenix.

William J. C. Horstman, for the last two years chief clerk of the money order department of the Phoenix post-office, or, as he was officially designated, foreman of the money order department, was arrested yesterday, charged with the embezzlement of \$1,333.77 of the funds of the United States. The warrant was issued by United States Commissioner Johnston on the formal complaint of William A. Golden, postoffice inspector, presented by Assistant United States Attorney J. C. Forest.

It was brought out that the money had been returned, and late in the afternoon Horstman's bond of \$2,500 was arranged by telegraph.

The case is a little different from most cases of embezzlement in that Horstman never intended to defraud the government and, that coupled with the abstraction of sums from the department was the preparation of plans for replacing them. He was not depending upon the result of some lucky speculation but upon the certain knowledge that he could get the money, for his family in St. Louis is well to do.

The first knowledge of the defalcation came from Horstman himself in a communication to Postmaster McCintock last Tuesday in which he stated that he was short \$1,374. The communication was precipitated by the belief that his accounts were about to be inspected. Inspector Dutton, who is assigned to this jurisdiction, was about the office a great deal and Inspector Golden had just come. It is a fact that the annual inspection was about to be begun.

Horstman stated that he had been withdrawing sums of money from the fund, in small amounts, the largest being \$150. This had been going on for several months though it was not begun until after the last regular inspection.

Believing that there would be an inspection before February 1, Horstman arranged for a remittance from St. Louis by that time. It has already come, but it came three days too late. On Friday, at last week the defalcation was made good. In no event however would the government have been a loser since Horstman was under a United States Fidelity Guaranty bond of \$2,000.

An investigation of the accounts of Horstman, in which he afforded assistance, was made by Inspectors Dutton and Golden and it was found that the actual shortage was \$40 less than Horstman had written Postmaster McCintock. It was found that he had made an error against himself in the receipts of a single day. His accounts were otherwise straight, and there was no attempt at falsification.

It was with regret that the postoffice authorities proceeded against him, and it is also with regret that the United States attorney's office entered upon the prosecution of him, but the regulations of the government leave no alternative in cases of this sort.

Horstman was an efficient clerk and even now, it is believed, an honest though an irregular one. He came here from St. Louis bearing the highest recommendations after nine years of service in the office here.

The most pitiful feature of the affair is the suffering of his family consisting of his wife and three children, the eldest 9 and the youngest only a few months old. Mrs. Horstman vis-

ited her husband at the sheriff's office, where he was held pending the completion of arrangements for his bail and so gave way to her grief that she collapsed.

It is stated that the money taken by Horstman was used in the meeting of obligations. He was not given to gambling, drinking to excess or to an extravagant manner of living.

**IT IS SAID THAT—**  
A piece of stale bread boiled with the onions will prevent the odor from permeating the house.

Tin colanders should not be used in straining potages, since a disagreeable flavor may be imparted. Use graniteware colander.

A slice of lime gives a snappy flavor

to tea, and is to be served instead of a slice of lemon.

House plants may be kept free of disease if they are watered with a very weak solution made by dissolving a bag of soil in a pail of water.

Coarse salt and vinegar is the best thing for cleaning damaged ware which has become discolored.

—

**SECRETARY BALLINGER**

**WILL NOT BE HERE**

Regrets inability to be present at

Dedication of Roosevelt Dam.

John P. Orme, president of the water users' association, in accordance with the instructions of the board of governors at its special meeting a few days ago, yesterday appointed the special committee which will represent the board in making all arrangements for the proper entertainment of Theodore Roosevelt and party on the occasion of their visit in March, and for the dedication of the Roosevelt dam. The committee named is Dr. H. H. Stone, E. J. Bennett, Dr. E. W. Wilbur, E. E. Jack and Charles A. Van der Veer, secretary of the association. President Orme himself being designated by the board as a member of the committee also. This committee is instructed to co-operate with Governor Sloan in the making of its arrangements, and of course with all who participate in any plans that may be adopted.

Some time ago a letter was addressed by the association to R. A. Ballinger, secretary of the interior, inviting him to be present at the ceremonies of dedication. The secretary replied at that time that he would like to be here and would endeavor to shape his plans so that would be possible. Yesterday, however, President Orme received a telegram from him, stating that he could not be here, as follows:

"Washington, D. C., Jan. 29, 1911. John P. Orme, President S. R. V. W. U. A., Phoenix:

"Regret departmental engagements will prevent my attending dedication of Roosevelt dam.

"R. A. BALLINGER, Secretary."

—

**FARM STOCK 100 YEARS OLD.**

Bridges for Pack Horses—A Famous

"Pig Pointer"—Great

Flocks of Geese.

—

Sir Walter Gilbey has brought to-

gether a number of interesting facts

concerning the live stock of the farm.

Bleeding the stock remedy for equine

ills of every kind, was practiced until

comparatively recent times. The Essex

# SALT RIVER OIL CO.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

## "The Lucky Seven"

Suppose you had gone into a virgin oil field with a man who CLAIMED to be able to know how to locate streams of oil anywhere from 1,500 to 2,000 feet below the surface.

Suppose you had seen him make good on ONE well, but still believed that he was GUESSING.

Mathematically expressed, wouldn't the chances be something like at least ten to one against his locating any oil well at all by a MERE GUESS?

And if he guessed right the first time, wouldn't it be easily a one-hundred to one shot the second time that he could not repeat?

Now, suppose you went with this same man to SEVEN different fields—in all of which there had never been any producing wells—and every time he made good on his statement that there was oil? Suppose that every place he told them to drill a well developed oil at the approximate depth that he had SAID it would develop, and in the same amount that he prophesied?

Pretty soon, you would have to do some THINKING, wouldn't you?

When you had watched this same man bring in THE LUCKY SEVENTH well, what would you think about his SEVENTH STRAIGHT GUESS?

As a matter of fact, it is extremely improbable that any MERE GUESSER could by any

possibility locate even ONE well successfully.

As a matter of cold-blooded, unfeeling mathematics, it is an ABSOLUTE IMPOSSIBILITY for any man to locate seven straight wells in seven different fields in succession by guessing!

One of these days we will tell you the story of A. P. Langston, Oil Expert, who, DID THAT VERY THING, in company with William Olander, Manager of this Company.

So, when Oil Expert Langston tells us that there is probably a 4,000-barrel-a-day well on a certain piece of property which we have under lease, we HAVE FAITH IN HIM.

Let us assume that we are RIGHT in our belief in this man. Let us assume that we get the REAL OIL, at the depth and on the spot he has named.

What has that to do with you?

Just this: In one year of 365 days, (for these oil wells flow Sundays and holidays as well as work days), we would produce 2,190,000 barrels of oil. (Shut your eyes for a moment. Picture to yourself a barrel of oil—then ten, then a hundred, then a thousand, then TEN THOUSAND—then ONE HUNDRED TIMES THAT—and then TWICE THAT! Then add on a hundred and ninety thousand more).

If our 4,000 barrel-a-day well keeps on flowing at the same rate, YOU NOW HAVE A MENTAL

PICTURE of the product of ONE WELL on our tract.

Let's switch to dollars, for a moment or two:

The freight alone on oil from the California field here is a dollar a barrel. From the Texas field it is \$1.25 a barrel. Suppose we get the price of 50 cents per barrel, plus the freight. Let's BE CONSERVATIVE and cut the 2,190,000 barrels into two parts, and THROW AWAY the million and one hundred and ninety thousand barrels—keeping only the million.

The million barrels would net \$1,500,000—which is one and a half times the entire capitalization of the company.

And, at the rate which we are now selling the stock, TEN CENTS PER SHARE, it would mean a return of at least ONE DOLLAR and a HALF to the investor in dividends from ONE WELL, on every TEN CENTS INVESTED—if the foregoing premises are realized.

If we get for our oil just what the FREIGHT costs us, \$1.00 per barrel, at this same conservative calculation, one well would return \$1,000,000 per year, a sum equal to the capitalization of the company, and a return to the investor at 10 cents of \$1.00 for each dime.

The allotment of this TEN CENT price is being rapidly absorbed. Shall we have YOUR subscription today?



## The Salt River Sales Co., Sole Selling Agents of the Salt River Oil Company

203-204 Arizona National Bank Building, Corner Center and Washington Streets, Phoenix, Arizona

### FARM STOCK 100 YEARS OLD.

Bridges for Pack Horses—A Famous  
"Pig Pointer"—Great  
Flocks of Geese.

Sir Walter Gilbey has brought together a number of interesting facts concerning the live stock of the farm. Bleeding the stock remedy for equine ills of every kind, was practiced until comparatively recent times. The Essex farmers used to bleed their animals regularly in spring and autumn as late as the year 1835, and in some districts it was continued until about 1859.

But veterinary surgery did not embrace the study of cattle and sheep diseases at all. Treatment of sick cattle was referred to the local "leech," who, to quote a writer of the time, "knew as much of the diseases of animals as the beast to attend which he is sent for."

Arthur Young writing in 1770 reckoned the total of cattle in England at over 2,800,000, including 684,000 draught cattle. The fact that some 4,800,000 cattle are now owned in England indicates the change in the cattle breeding industry during a hundred years. There are no reliable figures, Sir Walter says, to show what the horse population was at that time.

Apart from coaching, every country gentleman drove or rode in the good old days. The farmer and commercial traveller travelled on horseback or drove a gig. Goods in out of the way parts of England were still carried on strings of pack horses. The importance of the latter as a means of transport is shown by the old "pack horse" bridges still remaining over the streams in various parts of England. They are wide enough to allow a laden horse to pass, but too narrow for carts.

Some curious examples are supplied by Sir Walter Gilbey of the intelligence of the pig. One of the most remarkable examples is furnished by the famous "pig pointer," a black sow, which two king's keepers in the New Forest trained in a fortnight to find game, point and back almost as well as a pointer. The excellent scenting powers of the pig are, as is well known, utilized by French truffle finders, who train young swine to find the truffles, buried as they are a few inches below the soil.

They were used for this purpose in England also, Sir Walter states; Lord Braybrooke kept truffle hunting pigs some fifty years ago.

Geese have gone somewhat out of fashion in these days, but formerly they were held to be the most profitable kind of poultry. They were raised in vast numbers in the Lincolnshire fens. Pennant says that a single person would keep as many as a thousand old birds, each of which raising seven goslings the owner at

the year's end would find himself master of a flock of 8,000 birds. In the great tracks of fenland, before they were drained, over a thousand persons made their living out of geese. The profit of goose keeping lay in the practice of plucking. The value of the goose feathers was estimated at about a shilling a head a year, and three-pence more for the quills, at that time in general demand for pens.

### MINT SAUCE.

One-fourth cup chopped mint leaves, one tablespoon powdered sugar, one-half cup vinegar. Add sugar to vinegar, when dissolved pour over mint and let stand thirty minutes over slow fire to infuse. If vinegar is strong dilute with water. Or, boil sugar and vinegar, throw in the mint leaves and let boil up once. Set aside and serve cold with lamb.

## The Segregation of Savings Deposits

Means the Separation of Savings Accounts from  
Commercial Accounts and Their Investment  
In a Definite and Prescribed Manner

## The Phoenix Savings Bank and Trust Company

Accepts No Commercial Accounts and its  
Deposits Require No Separation

4% INTEREST PAID, Compounded Semi-Annually

E. B. GAGE,  
President

T. E. POLLOCK,  
H. J. McCLUNG,  
Vice-Presidents

W. C. FOSTER,  
Secretary and  
Treasurer

**\$ SPECIAL \$**

**HINDU LA MONTE**

Noted Clairvoyant  
and Palmist

Located at 223 West Monroe Street.

To demonstrate to the public my powers as a clairvoyant, and to give those who are not able to pay the regular rate, I will make a full \$5.00 Life Reading for \$1.00, beginning Tuesday, Jan. 31st, to Feb. 5th, positively.

Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., Daily and Sunday.

**\$ 23 WEST MONROE STREET \$**